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GENERAL INDEX TO THE REPORTS
OF
THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,
VOLUMES I TO XXIII,

PUBLISHED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR A. CUNNINGHAM, C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

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WITH A GLOSSARY AND GENERAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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ABBREVIATIONS.



A. H.	Anno Hijræ.
C. I.	Central India.
C. P.	Central Provinces.
N.-W. P.	North-Western Provinces
R.	River.
S.	Samvat (samvatsara)

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PREFACE.

EVERY one who has had occasion to consult the Reports of the Archaeological Survey of India, published under the superintendence of Major-General Sir A. Cunningham, must have felt the want of a General Index to the long series of twenty-three volumes. The Reports contain a vast mass of valuable information, but it is presented in such an undigested form that much of it is practically inaccessible. Each volume is certainly provided with an Index, but these Indices are, with two exceptions, extremely meagre, and of very little service. With the approval of General Cunningham I undertook the task of compiling an adequate General Index, and have now completed it to the best of my ability.

I cannot hope that my work will be regarded as perfect, but there can be no doubt that it will add greatly to the value of the Reports; and I trust that, in consideration of the assistance it will render to all students of Indian Archaeology, its faults may be forgiven.

No Index of reasonable size could give references to every proper name mentioned, or every topic discussed in the Reports, but I have endeavoured, so far as my limited knowledge of Archaeology would permit, to include in my Index every name or subject which an archæologist would be likely to look for, and to give each entry in the form or forms most likely to be convenient. Names in dynastic lists about which nothing is known, except their occurrence in such lists, will not usually be found in the Index. They must be looked for by means of the references to the dynasties concerned.

Some of the more complex headings, such as that of Coins, bring together in a compendious form a very large number of facts which were of little interest or value when scattered through twenty-three volumes. The classification of the entries under such headings has cost me much thought and labour, which will, it is hoped, be justified by the result.

The crude and unscientific speculations of General Cunningham's assistants, which waste so much space in several volumes of the Reports, have been passed over very lightly, and the Index gives few indications of their existence.

The spelling of proper names in the Reports is rather arbitrary and lax, and I have necessarily been compelled to follow it. Alternative spellings will, how-

ever, be found very often in the Index, and I do not think there will be any difficulty in tracing names.

I have not attempted to distinguish the various letters of closely similar sound by elaborate diacritical marks, as is done in the pages of the Indian Antiquary. So far as the text with which I was dealing would permit, the spelling of proper names is in accordance with the practice followed for some years past in official publications of the Indian Government. A long vowel is marked by an accent, unaccented *a* is pronounced as in the word *America*, and all other vowels as in Italian.

One of the most serious defects in the Reports is the omission in general to state the civil territorial division of the country in which the place under discussion is situate. The bewildered reader is, for instance, told that an obscure mound of ruins named Atranji-Kherá is 4 miles south of Karsána, 8 miles to the north of Eyta (*sic*), 15 miles to the south of Soron, and 43 miles to the north-west of Sankisa. It is not easy from such a description to make out where Atranji-Kherá is, or to discover any mention of it that may exist in other books or official records. The mound is really in the Etá District of the North-Western Provinces, and the moment this information is afforded anything that may exist on record about the place is readily traceable.

I have accordingly remedied this defect by specifying in almost every case the State or Province and the District in which each site mentioned in the Index is included. The obtaining of this information has involved much tedious search in maps and gazetteers, but in a very few instances I have been unable to fix with precision the position of the places described. My European readers will please observe that the word District is used in the technical sense, and means the unit of civil government administered by a District Officer, who is known variously as Magistrate and Collector, or Deputy Commissioner, or Superintendent.

Most of the words belonging to Oriental languages which occur in the Reports are readily intelligible to readers who have resided in India, but, for those who have not enjoyed that advantage, such words may require explanation. I have therefore compiled a Glossary which explains all such words, so far as the meanings are concerned which attach to them in the text.

A General Table of Contents has been prefixed.

V. A. SMITH.

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* The Imperial Gazetteer places Bhilsa in Bhopál, but Mr. Fleet (*Gujarat, Indian Fed.*, III, p. 22) states that it is the principal town of the Bhilsa subdivision of the Idarh District in the Gujārat State, otherwise known as Sindh's dominions.

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* Kabir died at Mahá, but was not born there. In the text Maghar is wrongly described as situated in the Gorakhpur District.

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* The Imperial Gazetteer places Bhillá and Udayagiri in the Bhopál State. Mr. Pictet informs me that both places are in the Indragiri District of Scindia's possessions, or the Gwalior State.

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GLOSSARY.

N.B.—The words are defined only in the senses in which they are used in the Reports.

A

Abhisheka—

Inauguration; coronation.

Abjad—

A. B. C.; notation of numerals by letters of Arabic alphabet.

Āchārya—

Hindu religious teacher.

Ādhirāj—

Sovereign (an epithet of kings.)

Āle—

A plant (*Asclepias gigantea*, Roxb.)

Ākhārā (Ākhādā)—

Place for wrestling in.

Ākashya—

Imperishable.

Ālāh—

God.

Āmalaka—

(1) The fruit of the *amla* tree (*Phyllanthus emblica*, Roxb.)

(2) The ornament on the top of the steeple of a temple.

Āmbā (ām)—

Mango.

Āmā (ām)—

Public.

Āmr—

Pomegranate.

Antarāla—

Antechamber of a temple.

Arddha-mandapa—

Entrance-hall of a temple.

Argha—

= Yoni, *g.v.*

Arhāt—

Two and a half.

Arhat—

A Buddhist saint.

Āsan—

Seat; throne.

Ashta (āth)—

Eight.

Āsthān—

A Hindū shrine.

Asura (asur)—

Demon.

Āswamedha—

The sacrifice of the horse, performed by claimants to universal sovereignty.

Ātā (atta)—

Flour.

Āundhā—

Upside down.

Āvatār—

Incarnation, especially of Vishnu.

Āwān (āwān)—

The Muhammadan summons to prayers, generally proclaimed from the minarets of a mosque.

B

Babû—

A tree (*cacia arabica*).

Bachchâ—

Cub; the young of an animal.

Badi—

The waning moon fortnight of a month in the Hindû calendar.

Bâdshâh—

King; emperor.

Bâgh (بہ) —

Tiger.

Bâgh (بہ) —

Grove.

Bâharî—

Outer.

Bahâ—

Daughter-in-law.

Bairâgi—

A class of Hindû ascetics.

Baithak—

Sitting-room; summer-house; seat.

Ban (vans)—

Grove.

Bandh (band)—

Embankment.

Banghy (Bahangi)—

A pole with two baskets for carrying loads.

Baniyâ—

Tradesman; shopkeeper, especially a dealer in grain.

Banyan (Banian)—

A kind of fig-tree (*Ficus indica*).

Bâoli (Bâori)—

A large well, with steps leading to the water.

Barâ—

Great; large.

Bârâdarî—

An open hall, properly one with twelve doorways; a summer-house.

Bârah—

Twelve.

Bârâs—

Marriage procession.

Bat—

Banyan tree (*Ficus indica*).

Battis—

Thirty-two.

Bâwan—

Fifty-two.

Begam—

A title of noble Musalman ladies.

Bel—

A fruit-tree (*Egla marmelos*).

Bhâdon—

A Hindû month, August-September.

Bhaktin—

Priestess.

Bhândâr—

Treasury; store-room.

Bhâshâ—

Hindi vernacular.

Bhikshu (vra. Bhikshuni)—

Mendicant.

Bhiâl—

Mound.

Bhitarî—

Inner.

Bhâsâ—

Straw.

Bhât—

Ghost; evil spirit.

Bāī—

Lady (the word is generally applied to Muhammadans).

Bighā (Bīghah)—

A land measure of varying extent, but in many places = $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an acre.

Bihār—

See "Vihāra."

Bijak—

Inscription.

Binā (vinā)—

Indian lute.

Bir—

Ghost.

Biyāh—

Marriage.

Bodhi—

Knowledge, especially the perfect knowledge attainable by a Buddha.

Bodhisatwa—

Buddhist sage.

Bārhā (Bēdhā)—

Old.

Burj—

Tower; bastion.

But—

Idol.

C**Chabutra—**

Platform; dais.

Chādar—

Sheet.

Chaitra (Chait)—

A Hindū month, March-April.

Chaitya—

A Buddhist chapel.

Chakri—

Millstone.

Chakra—

Quoit (*discus*, an emblem of Vishnu).

Chakravartī—

Universal (soil. sovereign).

Chakwā—

The so-called "Brāhmanī duck" (*Anas castorea*).

Chandana—

Sandal-wood.

Chāndmāri—

Artillery or rifle range.

Chapati—

Cake of unleavened bread.

Chār diwālī—

Square enclosure.

Chara—

Foot-print.

Chaturbhuj—

Four-armed (a title of Vishnu).

Chaturmukh—

Four-faced.

Chauki—

- (1) Station; stage; outpost.
- (2) Cell.

Chaukidār (chowkidār)—

Watchman.

Chaurmukhī—

Four-faced.

Chausath—

Sixty-four.

Chaugar—

A game, played with dice.

Chaurāī—

Eighty-four.

Chaurī (Chaurī)—

Fly-whisk.

Chawar (chaur)—

A broad water-course; swamp.

- Chela**—
Disciple.
- Chhattā**—
Thirty-six.
- Chhatr**—
Umbrella; canopy.
- Chhatrī (chatri)**—
Canopy; kiosk.
- Chhaurī**—
Cantonment.
- Chhotā**—
Small; little.
- Chibai (chehel)**—
Forty.
- Chillā**—
A rag hung on a tree as an offering.
- Chirāgh**—
A native lamp.
- Chor**—
Thief.
- Chuna**—
A corruption of *chānd* = lime; lime-plaster.
- Crore**—
See "Karor."

D

- Dagoba (dahgopa)**—
= Stūpa, q.v.
- Dakait**—
Bandit.
- Dakhin**—
India south of the Vindhya mountains.
- Dalān (dallān)**—
Verandah; corridor.
- Dandā**—
Stick; staff.
- Darbār (darbār)**—
Court of a prince.
- Dargāh**—
A Muhammadan shrine.
- Darwāz**—
Door-keeper.
- Darwāza**—
Gate; gateway; entrance.
- Das**—
Ten.
- Deolī**—
Temple, especially a cenotaph sacred to the memory of a deceased Rājā.
- Deorā**—
Temple.
- Des**—
Country; region.
- Deva**—
(1) A male divinity.
(2) A certain class of minor divinities.
(3) A common element of royal names.
- Deva-loka**—
The abode of the 'devas.'
- Devatā**—
A class of minor divinities.
- Devi**—
(1) A female divinity.
(2) Siva's consort.
- Dewal**—
Temple.
- Dhāī**—
Two and a half.
- Dhāk**—
A tree (*Butea frondosa*).
- Dharma**—
Religion; religious merit; piety.
- Dharmachakra**—
Buddhist sacred wheel.
- Dharmasālā**—
Rest-house.

Dharad—

A mode of extortion practised by Brahmins.

Dhenki—

A rude machine for pounding grain.

Dhobi—

Washerman.

Dhol—

Drum.

Dhot—

Waist-cloth.

Digambara—

'Sky-clad,' *seil.* (naked, the name of a Jain sect).

Dighā (dighi)—

Tank; pond.

Dih (dhi)—

Mound of ruins; old site.

Din—

Day.

Dinar—

A corruption of Latin *denarius*. In the Gupta period a gold coin corresponding to the *aureus*.

Dip—

Lamp.

Dipdā—

Lamp-post.

Diwān (Dewān)—

- (1) Hall of audience; *divan*.
- (2) Prime minister.

Duāb (Duāb)—

A tract of country between two rivers which meet.

Dol—

A swing.

Dopattā—

Shawl.

Draṇ—

A tree.

Duāb—

See "Duāb."

Dulhā—

Bridegroom.

Dulhin—

Bride.

Dūli (dooly)—

A kind of litter.

Durbar—

See "Darbar."

Durg—

Fort.

Durgah—

See "Dargah."

Dwāpar-yug (Jug)—

The third or 'brazen age' of Hindū mythology.

Dwārā (dwar)—

Door; opening.

Dwija—

'Twice-born,' *i.e.*, a Brahman, Kshatriya, or Vaisya, but especially a Brahman.

F

Fakir—

A Muhammadan ascetic.

Farang—

European.

Farmān—

A grant; letters patent.

Farah (farnah)—

Floor; pavement.

G

Gach—

Cement; mortar.

Gadādhara—

Mace-bearer; a title of Vishnu.

Gaddi (gadi)—

Cushion, especially the seat of a Rājā.

Gām (gaon)—Village; town (*grāma*).**Gaṇj—**

Market-place; bazaar.

Garbha-grīha—

Sanctum of a temple.

Garh (garhi)—

Fort.

Garudā—

The man-faced eagle (emblem of Vishnu).

Gauṇā—

Bringing a bride to her husband's house to consummate marriage.

Gas (ga)—

Yard-measure.

Genthi—

A kind of fish.

Gerdā—

Red ochre, i.e., hæmatite.

Ghaṇṭā—

Bell.

Ghar—

House.

Ghar (,ū)—

Cave.

Gharī—

A Hindū division of time, = 24 minutes.

Ghariyāl (garial)—

Alligator.

Ghat—

(1) A flight of steps leading to water.

(2) A mountain pass.

(3) A ferry.

Ghazal—

Ode.

Ghāṣī—

Champion of the faith (Muslim).

Ghi (ghee)—

Clarified butter.

Giri—

Hill; mountain.

Gīt—

Song.

Gosāin—

A kind of Hindū ascetic.

Gosiraha—

A kind of sandal-wood.

Got (gotra)—

A subdivision of a caste.

Gram—A pulse (*Cicer arietinum*).**Grām-devatā—**

Village deity.

Granth—

The holy book of the Sikhs.

Grībhā (gidhā)—

Vulture.

Guhā—

Cave.

Gūlar—A tree (*Ficus glomerata*).**Gumbaz—**

Dome.

Guphā—

Cave.

Gur (guar)—

Unrefined sugar.

Guru—
Hindú religious preceptor.

Gurudwára—
A Sikh monastery.

Gwála—
Cowherd.

H

Hakim—
Physician.

Halwái—
Sweetmeat-seller.

Hammám (hamam)—
Turkish bath.

Hansa—
Goose.

Háth—
Cubit

Háthí—
Elephant.

Hauz—
Reservoir; bath.

Hawelí (havelí)—
House; building.

Hasár—
A thousand.

Hináyána—
Lesser vehicle, *scil.* the doctrine of a certain Buddhist sect.

Hindolá—
A swing.

Hiranya-báhu—
Golden armed.

Holi—
The Hindú Saturnalia.

Hom—
A kind of burnt-offering.

Hrada—
Tank; pond.

Hujra—
Chamber; pavilion.

I

I'dgáh—
Muhammadan place of prayer.

Imámbará—
Building used in the celebration of the Muharram.

Imlí—
Tamarind tree (*Tamarindus indica*).

Inám—
Rent or revenue-free; a grant of revenue-free land.

Intikhab—
Extract.

Isán—
See "Azán."

J

Jádá—
Magic; juggling.

Jag (Vajra)—
Sacrifice.

Jágír (Jágírá)—
A grant of land made in reward for service.

Jáman—
Jambá—
A tree (*Syzygium jambolanum*).

Jámí (jāma)—
General; (public) applied to the chief mosque of a town.

Janeo (jusen)—
The Brahmanical thread.

- Jangal**—
Jungle; undergrowth.
- Janghiyá (Jangia)**—
Short drawers.
- Játaka**—
Buddhist sacred story.
- Jaya**—
Victory.
- Jháu (Jhao)**—
The tamarisk (*Tamarix gallica*, var. *Indica*).
- Jhál**—
A natural shallow sheet of water.
- Jhoprá (Jhopri)**—
Hut; shed.
- Jhál**—
Housings of horse or elephant.
- Jirya**—
Poll-tax imposed by Muhammadan rulers on non-conforming subjects.
- Jogí**—
A class of Hindú ascetics.
- Jogini**—
A kind of female demon.
- Johar (Jauhar)**—
Self-immolation.
- Jáná**—
Old.
- Jyeshtha (Jeth)**—
A Hindú month, May-June.

K

- Ká (ke, ki)**—
Of—
- Káaba (Kábat)**—
The holy of holies at Makká (Mecca).

- Kabáb**—
Roast meat.
- Kabít**—
A kind of Hindí poem.
- Kachakri (kachari)**—
Court-house; *anglicis* 'cutcherry.'
- Kachchá (Kacha)**—
Raw; incomplete; 'earthen; in all senses the opposite of *pakka*.
- Káfir**—
An unbeliever (*acil.* of Islám).
- Kákiní**—
A coin, = $\frac{1}{2}$ pāṇa, = 20 cowries.
- Kála (Kál)**—
Era; age
- Kálá**—
Black.
- Kalām (Kalima)**—
The Muhammadan creed.—'There is no God but Alláh, and Muhammad is his prophet.'
- Kalán**—
Great; large.
- Kalasa (Kalsa)**—
Pinnacle of temple steeple.
- Káluyug**—
The present evil age.
- Kánc**—
Glass.
- Kangura**—
Battlement.
- Kankar (Kunkar)**—
Nodular limestone.
- Karáhi (Karai)**—
Iron pan.
- Karan**—
A kind of tree.

laror (crore)— Ten millions.	Khīr— Rice boiled in milk.
lāsī— Butcher.	Khirāj— Paying rent or land-revenue.
lātrā— Market-place.	Khirkī— Back-door; postern.
lauwā— A crow.	Kho— Valley.
lavit (kabit)— A kind of Hindū poem.	Khurpī (korpī)— A small spud used in scraping up grass.
lendu (lend)— A tree (<i>Diospyrus glutinosa</i> , Roxb.).	Khutba— The prayer for the sovereign in a mosque.
lādīm (lādīm)— Attendant at a mosque.	Kibla— The niche in a mosque turned towards Makka (Mecca).
lādār (khādār)— Low-lying alluvial land.	Kichri— See "Khichrī."
lajār— Wild date palm (<i>Phoenix silvestris</i> , (Roxb.).	Kilā— Fort.
lambha (lambh, lambh)— Pillar.	Kilādār— Governor of a fort.
lāna— House; dwelling; place.	Kodo— A kind of grain (<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> , Roxb.).
lānd— (1) a tract of country, e.g., Bundelkhand. (2) Canto of a poem, e.g., Mahoba Khand of the Chand Rāsa.	Kohna (kona)— Old.
lāngāh— Shrine of Muhammadan'saint.	Koorpī— See "Khurpī."
lās (lās)— Special; applied to distinguish a town from the surrounding tract of country bearing the same name.	Kos (krosa)— An Indian measure of distance, commonly equal to about two miles, but frequently more or less.
lās— Mound of ruins.	Kooha— Disquisition.
Khichrī (kichrī)— A dish made of rice and pulse boiled together.	Kot— Fort.

Kothri (Kotri)—

Room; chamber.

Koti—

Ten millions.

Kris—

Nepalese curved sword.

Kahatrapa—

Satrap.

Kahatriya—

The second of Manu's four castes; Rāj-pūt.

Kuā—

A well.

Kulhāri—

Axe.

Kumbha (kumbh)—

Water-jar.

Kund—

A small, deep, artificial reservoir.

Kusa—A grass (*Poa cynosuroides*, Roxb.)**Kusala (Kusala)—**

Happiness.

Kushak—

Palace; pavilion; kiosk.

Katila—

A form of the Nagari alphabet in use in 10th to 12th centuries, A. D.

L**Lākh (lac)—**

One hundred thousand.

Lākhaurī (lakhaur)—

Small native-made bricks.

Lāl—

Red.

Lambardār (lumberdār)—

Headman of a village.

Langoti—

A small cloth worn by men to cover their nakedness.

Lashkar—

Camp.

Lāt (lāth)—

Pillar; monolith.

Li—

A Chinese measure of distance, equal to one-sixth of a mile.

Lingam (linga)—

The emblem of the male generative power; phallus.

Lohā—

Iron.

Lotī—

Brass water-pot.

M**Maañ—**

See "Maññ."

Madhya—

Central; middle.

Madhya Mandapa—

Second chamber of a temple.

Madrasa—

College; school.

Magar—

Crocodile.

Māgha (Māgh)—

A Hindū month=January-February.

Mahā-mandapa—

Central hall of a temple; nave.

Mahājan—

Money-lender; merchant.

Mahal— Palace.	Masara— A gold coin.
Mahalla— Ward of a town.	Math— Temple; Hindú monastery.
Mahanta (Mahant)— Head of a Hindú monastery.	Mātrā— The head line in the Nāgarī character.
Mahārājā— 'Great king,' a higher title than Rājā.	Maund— Anglo-Indian for 'man,' <i>q.v.</i>
Mahāyāna— 'Great vehicle,' <i>scil.</i> the doctrine of a certain Buddhist sect.	Mauzā— A townland, village with its lands.
Mahuā (Mahwa)— A tree (<i>Bassia latifolia</i>).	Mayūra— Peacock.
Makān— House; building.	Māxina— = Mīnār, <i>q.v.</i>
Makbara— 'Tomb.	Mendhi— Henna dye.
Mālī (few Mālin)— Gardener.	Melā— A fair.
Man (Mān)— 'Maund,' a weight which varies much, but the standard is 82 pounds.	Mīhrāb (Mehrab)— Arch; the place in a mosque where the <i>muallā</i> pray with his face turned towards Mecca.
Mandapa— Porch of a temple.	Mimbar— Pulpit of a mosque.
Mandīr— Temple; palace.	Mīnār— Minaret; the pinnacle from which the <i>muallā</i> of a mosque calls the faithful to prayers.
Mansabdār— A high army officer under the Mughal government.	Mīshkal (Mīskāl)— A weight = 4 <i>māshār</i> and 3½ <i>ratīs</i> , <i>i.e.</i> , 35½ <i>ratīs</i> .
Mantra— A charm or spell.	Mīlechhā— barbarism, <i>scil.</i> a person out of the pale of Hindú caste.
Manzil (Manzal)— Story or floor of a building.	Morhā— Wicker-stool.
Marh (Marh)— Temple.	Moti— Pearl.
Manjā— Mosque.	

- Muāfi**—
Free of land revenue or rent.
- Muassín**—
The official of the mosque who utters the call to prayers.
- Mubārātān**—
Celebration commemorating the death of Hasn and Husain.
- Muhr (Mohur)**—
A gold coin equal in weight to the silver rupee.
- Mukhannís (pl.— ānās)**—
Eunuch.
- Mullā (Mullah)**—
Muhammadan religious teacher.
- Muní**—
Hindú saint.
- Muríd**—
Disciple.
- Múrti**—
Image; idol.
- Musallā**—
Carpet, or floor, for Muhammadans to pray on.

N

- Nábdán**—
A small drain.
- Nadí**—
A small river; a stream.
- Nāga (Nāg), fem. Nāgíní**—
(1) A snake, or dragon, especially a snake that is worshipped.
(2) Name of certain tribes.
- Nagar**—
Town.
- Nāgarí (Nāgrí)**—
The Sanskrit alphabet.
- Náginā**—
Gem.
- Náhar**—
Tiger.
- Nakára**—
Kettle-drum.
- Nakshatra**—
Lunar mansion, or asterism = $13^{\circ} 20'$, the twenty-seventh part of the zodiac.
- Nakshawálá**—
Painter.
- Nálá (Nullah)**—
A small watercourse; ravine.
- Nandi**—
The bull of Siva.
- Naogaja**—
Lit. nine yards long; a giant.
- Nat (fem. Natrí)**—
Gipsy.
- Nau (Nao)**—
Nine.
- Navagraha**—
The 'nine planets' of Indian astronomy.
- Nílái**—
The 'blue bull' antelope (*Antelope picta*).
- Nim (Nimb)**—
A tree (*Melia azadiracta*, Roxb.)
- Nirvána**—
(1) The ideal goal of the Buddhist religion, which is variously explained.
(2) The death of Buddha.
- Nohara**—
Cattle pen.
- Nullah**—
See "Nálá."
- Nyagrodha**—
Banyan tree (*Ficus indica*).

P

- Pachjel—**
A game.
- Pada (Pad)—**
Foot; footprint.
- Paddy—**
Unhusked rice.
- Padma—**
Lotus.
- Pádeháh—**
King; emperor.
- Pahár—**
Hill; mountain.
- Pahárf—**
Hill-man.
- Pahlwán—**
Wrestler.
- Paísá—**
A copper coin; in the Government of India currency= $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an anna,= $\frac{1}{64}$ th of a rupee.
- Pákar—**
A kind of fig tree (*Ficus venosa*).
- Pakká—**
Complete; perfect (of masonry. In all senses the opposite of *kachhlá*).
- Pala—**
Hindú division of time,= $\frac{1}{60}$ th of a ghari, *q.v.*
- Palasa—**
A tree (*Butea frondosa*).
- Pálki (palkee)—**
Palanquin.
- Pán—**
Betel leaf.
- Paná—**
A coin,= 80 cowries.
- Páñch (pañj. pancha)—**
Five.
- Pánda—**
A class of Brahmans.
- Páni (qirw)—**
Hand.
- Páni (qirw)—**
Water.
- Pansal—**
Leaf-roofed hut.
- Páras—**
Philosopher's stone.
- Pardá—**
Curtain; screen.
- Parvata (parbat)—**
Hill; mountain.
- Parwáná—**
A written order.
- Patthar (pathar)—**
Stone; rock.
- Paur—**
Gate.
- Pazáwá (pazáyá)—**
Brick-kiln.
- Phálgun—**
Hindú month,= February-March.
- Phaorá (phowra)—**
Mattock.
- Phatak—**
Gate.
- Pípal—**
The sacred fig tree (*Ficus religiosa*).
- Pír—**
Muhammadan saint.
- Pitri—**
Ancestor to whom offerings are made.

Pokhar (pokhrī)—
Pond; tank.

Pol—
Gate.

Prāśāda—
Temple.

Preta (pret)—
A ghost.

Pūjā—
Ceremonial worship.

Pūjārī—
Attendant at a temple.

Pul—
Bridge.

Parānā—
Old.

Putra (pūt)—
Son.

Q

Qabar—
Tomb.

Qasbah—
A small town.

R

Rahat—
= Arhat, q.v.

Rājā—
King; prince; Hindā nobleman.

Rākshas—
A ferocious kind of demon.

Ramāṣa (Ramāśa)—
The ninth Muhammadan lunar month,
observed as a strict fast.

Rānī—
Queen; the consort of a Rājā.

Rākinī—
Female demon.

Rakṣī—
Fausshraie, or outer line of fortification.

Rasoi (rasul)—
Kitchen.

Rati—
A weight = 1.825 of an English grain
(Some authorities state the value dif-
ferently.)

Rishi (rishi)—
A Vedic saint.

Roh—
A red colouring matter.

Rosa (rausa)—
Mausoleum.

S

Sāgar—
A large lake.

Saggarat—
A dog-worshipper.

Sāhib—
Mr.; a European.

Saikaigar (Siklegar)—
Polisher; armourer.

Sāis (syce)—
Groom.

Saiyid—
A person claiming descent from Mu-
hammad.

Sain—
(1) Name of a tribe.
(2) Era (especially the era of Sālivā-
hāna).

Sakti—
The personification of the female energy
of a Hindū god.

- Sái—**
A tree (*Shorea robusta*).
- Samādh—**
Tomb of a Hindú ascetic or holy man.
- Sámbar—**
The so-called Indian elk.
- Samvatsara (Samvat)—**
Era; year. (In early inscriptions this word is used as equivalent to 'era' in general, but in later documents it usually means the era of Vikrama.)
- Sangam—**
Confluence.
- Sangha—**
The Buddhist assembly of the faithful; the Buddhist church.
- Sanghárāma—**
A Buddhist monastery.
- Sáni—**
Second.
- Sankh—**
Conch shell.
- Sankránta—**
The time of the sun's entrance into Aries.
- Sanyási—**
A class of Hindú ascetics.
- Sarái—**
Native inn.
- Sárangí—**
Indian guitar.
- Sári (Saree)—**
A woman's wrapper or shawl.
- Sarwar (Sarowar)—**
Tank; pond.
- Sás—**
Mother-in-law.
- Sasur—**
Father-in-law.
- Sát—**
Seven.
- Satás—**
Twenty-seven.
- Sati—**
A woman who burned herself alive after her husband's death.
- Satyug' (=yug)—**
The 'golden age' of Hindú legend.
- Sáwán (Báswán)—**
A kind of grain (*Panicum frumentaceum*, Roxb.)
- Ser (Seer)—**
A weight, normally equal to about two pounds, but it varies much.
- Shahíd—**
Muhammadan martyr.
- Shahr-paṇáh—**
City walls.
- Sharíf—**
Honourable; illustrious.
- Sher (Shir)—**
Tiger.
- Shikár—**
Hunting game.
- Shikárgáh—**
Hunting-ground.
- Shish-mahal—**
Hall of mirrors.
- Shikara, (shkar, shiri)—**
Steeple of temple.
- Siklegar—**
See "Saikalgar."
- Silá—**
A stone.

Singhāsān—

Throne; pedestal.

Siṃha (Sing's)—

Lion; a Hindū cognomen.

Sipāhī—

Soldier; sepoy.

Sir—

Head.

Sirdār—

Headman; chief.

Sirīa—A tree (*Mimosa sirissa*, Roxb).**Sitār—**

Guitar.

Sivāla (Shivālā)—

Temple of Siva.

Śloka—

Couplet of Sanskrit poetry.

Solāh (sola)—

Sixteen.

Somā—

Gold.

Srām—

A Buddhist disciple.

Srāvaki (saraogi)—

A Jain.

Srī—

(1) Fortunate, an honorific prefix to personal names,

(2) = Lakshmi, consort of Vishnu.

Stambha—

Tower; pillar.

Sthān—= *Asthā*, &c.**Stūpa—**Buddhist dome-shaped tower built over relics, or as a memorial. The earliest *stūpas* were tombs.**Sudi—**

The waxing moon fortnight of a month in the Hindū calendar.

Sūdra—

The lowest of Manu's four castes.

Surāhī (surai)—

Water-bottle.

Surkh—

Red.

Surkhī (soorkhey)—

Brick-dust, used as a component mortar.

Surmā—

Antimony for painting eyebrows.

Sūrya (sūraj)—

The sun.

Sūtra—

A verse, or clause, in a Hindū scripture.

Sutān—

Pollars.

Swāstika—

The mystic cross.

Swetāmbara, Swetavāsa—

White-robed, (a Jain sect).

T

Tahsildār—

A revenue officer.

Tāj—(1) The projection at back of a mosque,
(2) The celebrated tomb at Agra, of which the proper name is Mumtāz Mahal.**Takht—**

Throne.

Tāl—

A lake, or large pond.

Tāmbapātra—

Copper plate.

Tamtam (toxtom)—

A kind of drum.

Tankā (tangka)—

A coin.

Tāntrika—

In accordance with the Tāntra system of religion.

Tāpasya—

Penance.

Tappa—

— Tola, q.v.

Tarāī—

The low country at the base of the Himālayas.

Tār (toddy)—The toddy palm tree (*Borassus flabelliformis*), of which toddy (tāri) is the fermented juice.**Tashh-khāna—**

Place of prostration in a mosque.

Tathāgata—

"Passed away," a title of Buddha.

Tawā—

Griddle.

Tāzā—

The bier carried in the Muharram procession.

Tee—The umbrella on top of a *Stūpa*.**Thakur (fer. Thakurāin)—**

- (1) a Rājput.
- (2) A god.

Thān—

— Authān, q.v.

Thān—

Police station.

Thānadār—

Officer in charge of a police station.

Thāra—

Rude cenotaph in Rājputāna.

Thap, Thāpo—= *Stūpa*, q.v.**Thupī—**A ruined *stūpa*.**Tibā—**

A mound.

Tikā—

Mark on the forehead, made to indicate the sect of the wearer, or when a king is placed on the throne.

Tilā—

Mound; hillock.

Tilak—= *Tikā*, q.v.**Tīrath—**

Place of Hindū pilgrimage.

Tolā—

Hamlet.

Top—

Cannon; artillery.

Tope—

- (1) Anglicised form of *stūpa*, q.v.
- (2) Grove; clump of trees.

Toran—

- (1) Gateway of a temple or *stūpa*.
- (2) A peg used in marriage ceremonies.

Tretā yug (jug)—

The second or 'silver age' of Hindū mythology.

Trināī—

Trident, especially as a Buddhist symbol.

Tagura—

A form of Arabic writing.

Tulsi—A plant (*Ocimum sanctum*, Roxb.) used in Hindú worship.**U****Udumbara—**A tree (*Ficus glomerata*).**Ustad—**

Teacher.

V**Váhana (Váhan)—**Vehicle, (*scil.* of a Hindu deity).**Vajra—**(1) A thunderbolt, the emblem of Indra.
(2) Diamond.**Vana (ban)—**

Forest ; wood.

Vansa—

Family ; lineage.

Varáha—

A boar, (especially the boar incarnation of Vishnu).

Vedí (bedí)—

Hall for reading the Vedas in.

Vihára (Vihár)—

A Buddhist monastery.

Vimána—

Central sanctuary of a temple.

Viná (biná)—

Indian lute.

W**Wali—**

A Muhammadan saint.

Y**Yaksha—**

A class of minor divinities.

Yati—

A Jain priest.

Yojana—An Indian league, equal to 40 Chinese *li*, or nearly 7 English miles.**Yoni—**

The emblem of the female reproductive power.

Yug (Jug)—

An age or dispensation in Hindú mythology.

Yuvarája—

Heir-apparent of a kingdom.

Z**Zamindár (Zemindár)—**

Landholder ; petty chief.

Zanana (Zenana)—

Female apartments.

Zarin—

Golden.

Ziárat—

Shrine of Muhammadan saint.

Zina—

Staircase.

वीर सेवा मन्दिर

पुस्तकालय

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